The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, JULY SO, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents po month.

THE PRIMARY.

We take the following extract from the report in The Times-Dispatch yesterday of the proceedings of the meeting of the City Democratic Committee to consider the plan for the next primary elec-

tion:

"The two questions which consumed the entire evening were in relation to who shall be allowed to vote in the primary, and whether the plan shall be strictly viva voce or not, in accordance with the plan provided by the State Committee. One wing of the body seemed to desire the use of the old registration books, while another contended that it would not be proper to allow persons to participate in the primary who will be disqualified to vote at the general election. This question went over unsettled, and will come up at the next meeting."

If we are to have a legalized primary,

If we are to have a logalized primary, as proposed, there can be no two opinions on this point, for section 35 of Article II. of the Constitution provides that "no person shall vote at any legalized primary election for the nomination of any candidate for office unless he is at the time registered and qualified to vote in the next succeeding election."

But even if the committee did not pro pose to hold a legalized primary, it seems to us that it would be a blunder to hold the primary under the old registration, which is now defunct. A new registration was held in 1902 and the election last fall for members of Congress was held under it, no person being allowed to vote unless his name appeared upon the new books. Some Democrats, however, did not avail themselves of the opportunity to register last year, but will doubtless do so at the registration which is to be held this year upon exactly the same terms. It is desirable that all such Democrats should vote in the primary, and therefore it seems to us wise to have the registration in Richmond as early as practicable, so as to give all eligible Democrats an opportunity to get their names upon the list, and defer the primary until after this registration shall have been held. But if the primary cannot be delayed, why, then, let the registration be hurried so as to be over some time prior to September 22d.

At any rate, The Times-Dispatch thinks it would be unwise and would establish a bad precedent for the party in Richmond to allow others than duly registered voters to vote in the primary. As stated at the outset, this cannot be done if we propose to have a legalized primary.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MILITARY.

In the testimony which he gave before Governor Montague stated that he had ordered the troops into Henrico county on the night of June 24th before Sheriff the people of any other section. Solomon had called upon him for aid. The Governor had satisfied himself that the presence of troops was necessary to prevent the laws from being violated, and as the sheriff had failed up to tha time to ask for troops, he took matters into his own hands. He communicate with the Adjutant-General and ordered him "to direct Colonel Anderson to mobilize his troops and go anywhere to preserve peace and order in the Common-

Doubt has been expressed time and again as to whether or not the Governor has the right to order troops into any part of the State unless requested so to do by the local authorities. But in the light of the plain language of the Constitution we can see no possible room for doubt, and this paper has always so maintained.

Section 73 of article V of the Constitution provides that "the Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and in order that he may carry out that instruction it is further provided that "he shall be commanderin-chief of the land and naval forces of the State, and have power to embody the militia to repel invasion, suppress in surrection and enforce the execution of

To is perfectly clear from this that the here and there as, in his opinion, occasion may demand, to enforce the laws and preserve order, and, more than that, that course, the Governor must exercise discretion. He must not, upon any slight provocation or for any selfish purpose, override the local authorities and put a community under military rule, whether or not. But when he knows, or has good reason to believe that the laws are being openly violated, that riot and disorder prevail, and that the local authorities either cannot or will not control the situation, it is unquestionably his duty, whether troops are saked for or not, to

take matters into his own hands and see that the laws are upheld. It is to be unnecessary burden.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Staunton, Va., July 24th. tion of the Governor are to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He takes a solemn oath when he enters upon his office to discharge that func- argument that it was necessary to call tion, and should he fall to do so, he out the troops. There was much disorder would be recreant to his duty and false in the city, and if, as our correspondent to his sacred trust. tion, and should he fall to do so, he to his sacred trust.

LYNCHING AT THE NORTH.

The New York Evening Post is in hysteries because, as it alleges, lynching is now in this country "a profound social disease," and "the North is now almost beld at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by as fully inoculated as the South." It mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; gives an outline of the recent race riot in the town of Danville, Ill., and says that the "whole phenomenon, with the months." The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by steady march of lawlessness and ferccity to the North, is enough to stugger the stoutest patriot." And much more

of the same sort. But if statistics recently sent out from Chicago are reliable, there has been a notable decrease within the past year in the number of lynchings since the year 1803, when there were two hundred in the whole country. Last year the umber was reduced to ninety-six, and this year the number to date is fifty-one.

But what really troubles our Northern contemporary is that the number of ynchings in the North is increasing, the decrease being in the Southern States. Last year there were eighty-seven lynchings in the South, and nine in the North; this year, to date, there have been forty lynchings in the South and eleven in the North. Of this number, forty-five of the victims were negroes and six whites, We have no information on that point except in a general way, but we venture o say that the great majority of victims of lynchings which have occurred in the North during the present year were negross-negroes who either assaulted white

women or murdered white men. No wonder the Evening Post is tearing its hair when it contemplates these things. It has time and again abused the South for its treatment of the negro, making believe that the North was more friendly to him. But as the negro population of the North increases more and more it is but plain to see that the people of that section hate the negro worse than the Southern people hate him; that they have less toleration for him, no matter how good he is, and no toleration at all for him when he is vicious and commits atrocious crimes against the white race. The Evening Post now has plenty of missionary work at home.

PEONAGE IN ALABAMA.

The United States grand jury, which has been engaged for some time past in investigating peonage cases in Alabama, in its final report, returned ninetynine true bills against eighteen persons. The report of the grand jury is frank and fearless, and this infamous system of condemning negroes to cruel slavery is denounced in unmeasured terms.

But it appears from the report that the abuse has been confined to a few locali-"We have diligently sought to ascertain," says the report, "whether a like condition of things exists anywhere else in the district, and are gratified to report that the two localities named are the only places where such a state of this or anything approaching it exists in this district." "We set out the facts," says the report, in conclusion, without exaggeration on the one hand or extenuation on the other. We think the truest friends to our people are those who tell the exact truth as to these matters. The great body of the people in this district, save the very few who are lost to all sense of justice and wish to profit by oppression, are violently opposed to these practices."

Every right thinking man in the South heartily concurs in the report of the grand jury. The Southern people are not in favor of such outrages, and their sentiments are expressed by the grand jury. But it is gratifying to know that these abuses have not been general, but confined to a few remote localities, and the Southern people as a whole are not to be held responsible for them. It is an injustice and a great outrage for Northern newspapers to charge up to the ac-"the South" these infamous the Henrico County Court on Tuesday last practices by a few individuals, which practices are as abhorrent to the Southern people as a whole as they are to

ACOMPLAINT FROM STAUNTON

ACOMPLAINT FROM STAUNTON Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Kindly permit one of your constant readers, who is heartly with you on some other questions, to take issue with your editorial of to-day.
You say "the presence of troops was necessary," and in reference to the great expense attached thereto, "the great body of tax-payers of the Commonwealth will not disapprove it."
In regard to the presence of the troops being necessary, there is a very strong feeling, outside of Richmond, that had your officials and constabulary done their dury in the inciplency of the strike, it

duty in the incipiency of the strike, it could have been quickly quelled.

could have been quickly quelled.
Your Mayor, in the every beginning
stands up in public, before a riotous
mob, and shouts out to whom may hear,
"I'm with you, boys; I'll walk."
What an example to set by the chief
official of the city, to those in subordinate
resitions:

He ought to have been impeached at once The sheriff of your county, when urgently requested to call on the Governor for troops, says, "I won't call for them," and then persistently did all he could to keep his eyes shut to all that the rolers were doing.

he could to keep his eyes shut to all that the rioters were doing
Another case for impeachment!
Your deaf pollecman, after he has had sedition shouled in his ears, says, "Captain Guigon, I did not hear the man, and will not arrest him."
Another case of backsliding!
I have kept closely in touch with this whole affair and have noticed that the police have been utterly useless, except to arrest some strike-breaker or active motorman, when they should have arrested the parties causing the trouble.
Then, again, the petty officials seemed to take pleasure in being as light on the

rested the parties causing the frouble.

Then, again, the petty officials seemed to take pleasure in being as light on the strike offenders and as heavy on their opponents as they could possibly be.

Therefore, we outsiders believe that, if all officials, of every class, had done what it was their sworn duty to do (that is, to keep the peace and protect personal property and rights), they could have suppressed the rioting in the very beginning and troops would not have been needed.

The strikers thereelyes

Granting every proposition that our correspondent lays down to be true, which we do not, he proves by his own says, the police would not suppress it it was the bounden duty of the Mayor and the chief of police to ask for troops There was nothing else for them to do.

But our correspondent is too hard on the Mayor. His famous saying about being in sympathy with "the boys" was not, we feel sure, correctly interpreted. It was an unfortunate speech at the time, for it was made in the midst of a very disorderly crowd. But the Mayor did not mean to say that he was in sympathy with the rioters. He was speaking of the strikers, and there were no strikers among the rioters. He meant to say that he was in sympathy with the strike. and that he had shown his sympathy by refusing to ride on the cars, but he followed that up with the announcement that unless the disorder ceased he would ask for soldiers. The disorder did not cease, and the Mayor, true to his word, called upon the Governor to bring the soldiers to Richmond.

We are not apologizing for the Mayor, but are simply stating the facts in the case, as a matter of justice. Mayor Taylor could not possibly have meant to say that he was in sympathy with the rioters, because, as we have just stated, he warned them that if they did not behave themselves he would call for

troops. Nor are we apologizing for the police. Some of the men were undoubtedly delinquent, but for that very reason it was necessary to have the soldiers. The police might have been able to handle the situation, although we doubt it, but the simple fact is that they did not handle it, and the Mayor and chief of police, realizing the fact, asked the aid of the State government. As for the disorder in Henrico, that

was not Richmond's affair, and Richmend is in no way responsible for it. Sheriff Solomon declared that he could preserve order in the county, and refused to ask for troops, even after they had been asked for in Richmond. He discovered later, however, that he could not do so, and yielded to the inevitable. The fact that Sheriff Solomon refused to call upon the Governor for aid, even after such aid had been requested in Richmond, and the fact that he subsequently asked for aid, showed, beyond a peradenture, it seems to us, that the Mayor and chief of police of Richmond were right in the course which they pursued, and we do not see how the tax-payers of Virginia can reasonably grumble. There was much disorder even after the soldiers arrived, and there is every reason to believe that the disorder would have been very much greater if the authorities had refused to call for troops If they had refused to do so and there had been a bloody riot in Richmond, the blood of the slain would have been on their heads, and they would have received the condemnation they deserved. The tax-payers of Staunton and of other cities and communities in the State should be very slow to condemn the authorities here for asking the Governor for troops, and very slow to condemn the Governor for responding promptly and effectually to the call. Some of these days, although we hope not, the taxpayers in other sections may find themselves in the same predicament, and if through the local authorities they call for them to protect life and property from the lawless element, they will expect the Governor to respond with the same promptness that he exercised in the

Richmond case. Judge Alton B. Parker, whose name is now frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency, lives at a place called Esopus, near Kingston, N. Y. His homestead is called Rosemount Hall, and dates back to 1777. The members of his household are his mother, aged eighty; Judge and Mrs. Parker, and several children and grandchildren. The Judge is fifty-three years old, but, according to a correspond ent of the Baltimore American, appears to be not over thirty-five. He stands five feet ten and a half inches tall, is massively built, with broad shoulders, deep narrow waist, short neck and large head. His hands are large, and their backs are covered with freckles, concomitants of the pronounced "sandy" complexion. "His face is broad, his jawa are square and determined, his short cropped mustache is red, eyes dark and sparkling, eyebrows several shades darker than his mustache, hair a light auburn tinged with gray, and his forebead mounts high by a gentle curve, much as did that of the late President Garfield. The abundant color of youth is in his cheeks, giving him a complexion wo-

The New York Tribune quotes a pro fessor in one of the leading American universities as saying that not more than fifteen per cent, of the members of any graduating class are capable of writing in creditable English a clear account of a simple and familiar matter. The explanation furnished by our contemporary is that a boy preparing for college has little or no time for the free and eager reading of good literature, because of the present requirements for admission to college, and though the college student has time enough to read he has not acquired the habit during the years when its acquisition is not irksome.

Whether those conclusions be accurate or not, it is within our knowledge that a large percentage of "educated" men, write very poor latters. Some of them would be disgraced in the eyes of their correspondents but for the fact that they are sensible enough to employ good com petent typewriters.

A trolley boat line on the Nile is pro jected. Power will be furnished by water from the great dam at Assouan. Khedive's recent private visit to England es the guest of Sir Ernest Cassel, the capitalist, who financed the bonds for the canal, is said to have been for the purpose of discussing the hoat enterprise. "This project," we are told, "when put

into execution, will wholly modify the travel on the Nile, and the slow, dreary, restful progress up the river on board the diabbeahs will become a thing of the

past." Professor John W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, not long ago delivered an address before the chemical Society of Washington, D. C., on the subject of Applied Chemistry in the South During the Civil War." in which he spoke of the great straits to which the Confederates were put through jack of drugs, paints, dyes, salt, nitre, etc., and how grandly their ingenuity met the requirements of the occasion. A synopsis of his remarks was published lately in the Scientific

The Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Confederacy were remarkably well conducted. Their achievements in the face of great discouragements are bright chapters in Southern history. It is marvelous what difficulties they met and overcame. Dr. S. P. Moore, who continued to reside here long after the war was over, was at the head of the Surgeon-General's office, while General Gorgas had charge of the ordnance bu-

A steel swing, 300 feet high, and to cost about \$250,000, will be one of the features of the World's Fair. The swing will be operated by means of three large steel towers. The two end towers are to be 800 feet high each, and to have roof gardens, with cafes and theatre. The distance from one end tower to the other is to be 600 feet and the central tower will be equidistant from them.

The silk hat gentlemen who complain so much of corruption in high places can get an inning at the polls if they want it, and they ought to want it bad enough to utilize it or shut up about corruption in high places.

A State with enough of stocks and bonds to liquidate all of its debts on short notice is a State to be envied, and North Carolina is the Commonwealth that is in that enviable condition.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, will find it difficult to get his Danville constituency to name a gentleman of color for congressional honors and emoluments.

Just how many revolutions Colombia can get up when she gets that \$10,000,000 from Uncle Sam, nobody can now tell. About forty, perhaps.

A rollicking trip down the raging Jeemes, Indian fashion, is a luxury that only the wealthy can afford. It wasn't so in the days of the Indian.

There was nothing the matter with the pace of the trial and conviction of the Mecklenburg negro assaulter. Rockefeller knows how to keep his big

losses on paper and his big profits in The men of Danville, Ill., evidently re-

ceived an invoice of pointers from Pres dent Castro's general. Senator Aldrich to Senator Platt: Look here, old man, what have I done to you,

anyhow? The trouble with that Chinese

door is that it won't stay open. Perhaps the Kearsarge will give the Shamrock and the Reliance a few points

Ciudad, Bolivar, and Breathitt county are in the volcanic eruption class also. Virginia also has a few mountain feuds

Aged Insurance.

Aged Insurance.

A queer old fire insurance policy has come to light in Kansas, which was issued in London nearly 100 years ago. It is for \$1.000, and the premium was \$1.50 a year. It reads: "To encourage the removal of goods in the case of fire, this office will "allow the reasonable charges attending the same, and make good the sufferer's loss, whether destroyed, lost, or damaged by such removal."

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

LADIES' TEA GOWN.

Every woman knows of the success of a wrapper or tea gown. Their charm is not only that of comfort to their wener, but for summer wear they are becoming, and impart an air of coolness when made of the sheer, thin materials. The de-sign shown here has a fancy collar with



shoulder cape effect—one of the newest oreations—while the back is fashioned in the Watteau style. The model is in the Watteau style, The quite simple to make, and the trimming may be varied to suit the need and purse strings of its owner. The material may be of lawn, dimity, slik or any of the light-weight materials.

No. 6.010—Sizes 32, 34, 35, 38, 40 and

42 inches bust measure. On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO. 75 Fifth Avanue, New York. When ordering please do not fall to mention number. to mentled number.

No. 6,010.

Name

Half Hour With

Virginia Editors. 8 There is a hot political wrangle of some kind going on in Winchester. The following from the News-Item gives an idea.

The political boss sees the political Sheol yawning wide open for him. The sentence of the people has been pronunced—"depart, ye wicked, from our political world."

The Bristol Courier lays down this as

When the opposition to good roads is overcome, the chief obstacle in the way of our future great development will have been removed. And it's bound to come. The Norfolk Ledger says:

The Norfolk Ledger says:
Uncle Andrew Carnegie may reasonably
expect a letter from Virginia in his mail
Acro-American department of the James
Acro-American department of the James
town Exposition having it is reported,
discussed on vesterday, "with deep interceit," the great magnate's recent gift to
Booker Washington's Tuskegee Institute.

Replying to some criticisms of the Gov. ernor by the Tazewell Republican, the Norfolk County Democrat says:

Norfolk County Democrat says:

The fact that the disturbances occurred in the capital and under the Governor's eye has nothing whatever to do with the matter. His course must have been the same whether the trouble occurred in Richmond or Ronnoks or Norfolk. That course is prescribed by law, the committee of the manual of the same whether the trouble occurred in Montague followed it with a becoming precision and dignity. The enemies of Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague in the Democratic party or out of it, unlike an nothing by criticism of his course in the matter of the strike. That course was entirely correct, and Mr. Montague deserves commendation, not condemnation for pursuing it. serves commend for pursuing it.

Personal and General.

William H. Seymour, of Brockport, N. Y., celebrated his one hundred and first birthday last week by entering a croquet tournament and making one of the best

Rev. Dr. E. O. Buxton has resigned the presidency of Baldwin University, at Bersa, O., because the trustees tried to force him, he says, to go out and solicit the necessary money to pay his salary.

Dr. Shea, of the Board of Health of Boston, has gone to Europe to study the methods of battling with contagious diseases, and will read a paper before a German medical society on the treatment of smallpox in the United States.

H. M. Sarbant, of Tacouna, and Dr. W. M. Betts, of New Orleans, have just made the ascent of Mt. Tacoma, Washington. This is the first time in four years that the big rock has been scaled, as the ascent is growing more difficult every season.

Dr. John A. Trembly, the eccentric scientist, has just died at his home in Hamilton, O. This home is unique, the owner having designed the various rooms in geometrical figures, some octagonal, others circular, others eliptical, and specimens of every known wood were procured from all parts of the world and used in the structure.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Myriads of locusts have appeared in the Argentine Republic, which is a bad sign for the next crops.

State lotteries in Holland are to be grad-ually diminished during the next eighteen years, when they will be abolished ea-tirely.

In 1902 the wages received by the indus-trial workers of New South Wales amounted to £5,067,40, which exceeded the sum earned in 1891 by £140,009. In the presence of the Swedish Royal Family on Tuesday the new route between Stockholm and Narvik, the most norther-ly station in the world, was opened.

Delegates from all parts of Europe and American will attend an International Council of Unitarians on September 1st at Amsterdam. This is the first meeting of the kind ever held on the continent.

With its fine public buildings, harbor works and railway, Jibuti the French port on the Red Sea, is described by a Reuter correspondent as being incomparably the superior of Aden.

Permission has been granted to an Englishman to publish a monthly paper in Moscow entitled "The Anglo-Russlan Trading, Industrial and Engineering Journal."

with a Comment or Two,

"The old Brown family recently had a very enjoyab? reunion in Balt more. Now it is in order for the old Smith family to come together. We suggest Jamesliy to not far from it. I never saw anything in print that could equal these lines. Certainly not more than once, at least, in a book or pamphiet, The "Address" to his wife ran as follows, being a matudinal affair:
"Rise, my fair consort, rise, And shake the alumber from thine eyes, These sun-up naps I do despise; These sun-up naps I do despise;

Surry county seems to be catching some of the immigration from North Carolina distilleries—Richmond Times-Dispatch, And, judging from the police records, a good deal of the irrigation.—Newport News Frees.

Don't know. Surry seems to be very quiet and peaceful.

We endeavor always to give readers of the Post good advice. We now advise, after serious deliberation, melted down by experience, that all keep cool during the heated term now upon us,—Raleigh Post,

Kindly publish your recipe.

It would seem, from recent develop-nents, that there is such a thing as law a Kentucky, after all.—Winston-Salem isonting!

As in Indiana, plenty of law but too lit-

Remarks About Richmond.

Salem Times-Register: It is estimated that the strike of the street car men in Richmond has cost the State not less than \$50,000 on account of military and other protection, to say nothing of the great cost to the city government, the heavy damages to business generally, and the incalculable loss in wages and otherwise. Has the result been worth what it cost?

Norfolk Ledger: The Richmond investigation is revealing at least one thing—that the franchises which cities have been asked in the past to practically give away were considered very valuable by those applying for them—else why have they been expending thousands of dollars in "moulding public sentiment" on the subject?

Norfolk Dispatch: The white-winged dove of peace, supposed to be hovering over Richmond, is in constant danger of being struck by a chance shot from some striker.

Newport News Press: A Richmond man who was run over by a heavily laden beer wagon, escaped without a scratch. Per-laps, the hops got into the wheels. Newport News Times-Herald: The Richmond police have at least succeeded in arresting the attention of the Police

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says: In spite of all that has been said by the an spite of all that has been said by the newspaper paragraphers of late, it would seem that Kentucky is about to have a hanging. Such events are getting to be very rare in more than one Southern State, and it is not altogether due to the lack of fit subjects, either.

The Durham Herald, which wants to The Durham Heraid, which values to give the negro a chance, says:

That Madison county affair was the first case in which a negro was denied the right to earn an honest living in North Carolina, and it should not be al-

The Charlotte Observer say The Charlotte Observer says:

The Atlanth Journal says that "William Jennings Bryan explained to the country in his speech at Chicago why he was defeated in 1898 and 1990 for the presidency. To sum up his explanation in a few words, he blames it on Grover Cleveland." Which is quite an important admission. It must necessarily be a pretty big man who can thus defeat the will of the people.

The Raleigh News and Observer makes

The Haieign News and Observer makes this passing comment:

We had begun to think that denominational controversy had stopped, but it seems that Kentucky keeps it up. The Baptists and the Methodists got up a four days' joint debate, and the language used was so abusive that the sheriff was called in to act as moderator.

The Wilmington Star notices a Virginia

roduct thus:

A chicken with "four separate legs" as hatched out in Greene county, Virginia, the other day. A chick with that number of legs ought to be able to keep a safe distance from "hastus during the camp-meeting season.

SOME REMINISCENCES

Anecdotes of Richmond People of a Half Century Ago.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch (SIr.—As The Times-Dispatch desires the reminiscences of old men. I send some account of the eccentricities of citizens of a former generation. The world, is greatly indebted to the peculiar ways and doings of certain characters, whose orismality gives piquancy to tradition and literature. Anecdotes of such are found attentions in severe city and county. It circulating in every city and county. is the province of old men to gathere and tell these stories. The aged reminiscents among your readers, ought to respond to your kind overture ,and send all they can before they fade from their memory provided they, the old men, do not as old men are wont to do, become to

provided they, the old men, do not as old men are wont to do, become too garulous.

NO. 1. A DISADVANTAGE.

A long time ago there lived in Richmond a geatleman of the Quaker faith, who being as he was, was a non combatant. He was a busy man. One day he was visiting a new house on which his builders were at work; and he had climbed upon such steps as were finished to inspect the work on a second or third floor. A man who had a grievance appeared on the same floor, and began to use some the same floor, and began to use rather offensive language toward the non combatant. The latter warned his workmen not to stop to listen to every idler who came on the premises to talk. idler who came on the premises to talk. And, then turning to his assailant, thus spoke to him: "Friend, if thee does not cease this abuse, I will not strike thee, but I will let thee out of one of these windows, and thee might fall to a disadvantage." So far as tradition relates, the warning was accepted, the colloquy ended, and the incident closed.

NO. 2. A SAFE RETREAT.

The gentleman referred to in the forgoling was invited to take part in a conference of neighbors who were to meet at the house of a certain man to consider the relations between him and his wife, which were very unpleasant. Statements

which were very unpleasant. Statements were heard, and then the members of the conference were called upon to express their views and propose remedles for the domestic infelicity. One of the conference conference were called upon to express their views and propose remedies for the domestic infelicity. One of the conference gave as his judgment, that the man should chastize his wife, whereupon our friend, the Quaker and non combatant, as if fearing a "disadvantage" from the lirate wife, first as a precautionary measure, seized his hat; then as he rushed towards the door said; "I agree with the last speaker." The retreat was so handsomely devised and so well executed, that it made a lasting impression upon his friends, and the story has been handed down as an inspeeparable and characteristic companion of his name.

No. 3—TOO MANY FISH.

An old merchant of more than fifty years ago was famous for his drollery, which was exceedingly entertaining. He was complaining to me one day of dull times, in the spring of the year. "Why, sir," said he, "I do not take in money enough to go to market. Our principal diet is these fresh herrings, at tweive cents a dozen, and I have eaten so many that the bones have come through myskin, so that I cannot pull my shirt off."

The fresh herrings, by the way, caught in James River, make an admirable dish in the spring, but the price is higher than it was in those days.

No. 4—A POET.

All ages produce poets. About the middle of the last century there was one who employed a Richmond, but he lived not far from it. I nover saw anything in print that could equal these lines. Certainly not

May it ever endure."
In a poem descriptive of a young lady,

She was very cute;

In a poem descriptive of a young lady, he said:

"She was very cute;
She had been to an institute."
The author kindly explaining by an asterisk, as follows:

"Buckingham Institute.

No. 5-MILITARY RULE.
There was a gentleman near the city of Richmond who was much addicted to military life before the Civil War. He had the bearing of a soldier in his daily walk and was always ready to obey any call to a soldier's duty. He taught his boys prompt obedience, after a fashion that is much to be commended in our day, when there is a prevailing habit among children never to come or go at once. It was not so when we old men were boys. When our fathers or mothers spoke we moved, and dared not wait to be called half a dozen times, answering the calls with objections and complaints, in the modern impudent strain. A gentleman who had visited the home of our military friend said that, while covering socially in his sitting room with his friend, his boys sitting around in the room miscellaneously, he would suddenly say, "Form!" At that instant every boy would jump to the middle of the floor and a line would be formed, ready for such action as the father might command. Thus he taught his boys not only prompt obedience, but the habit of vigilant attention and ready activity. There was no loitering in that family when the father or mother called. The time lost to parents by unready obedience of chilbody will be bound to answer at the dren in our day and the breath wasted will make a fearful sum, for which somefinal account.

ODDS AND ENDS,

ODDS AND ENDS,

Unsafe Typewriting.

A lot of typewritten matter was stored in a slightly damp vault for six months. On removal the paper and gall-ink sis-natures were in the best of condition, but all trace of typewriting had dis-appeared.

A Cure for Divorce Evils. Teach your boys breadwinning and your girls breadmaking, and the divorce mills will soon run out of grist.—Dallas News.

The Busy Dime. The life of a dime is only four or five years because it changes hands ten times while half a dollar is moved once from one person's pocket into the till of another.

Telephones and Bables. It is a good idea to have a telephone in the house, it gives a man something else to get provided about besides the baby.—Atchison "Globe," "To-Day's Advertising Talk."

MERCHANT

includes the cost of his advertising as one of his necessary expenditures. In planning his yearly expenses he would no more think of leaving out the advertising appropriation than he would think of leaving out his pay roll.

To the successful businessman, newspaper advertising is his greatest assistant.

It's a salesman that works incessantly.

It never fails to reach the people for whom it is intended, and more than that it reaches them at a time when they are ready to receive it.

Do you advertise in The Times-Dispatch?

Every morning at buying time it is read by thousands of the best people.

ANIMAL STORIES FOR OUR **BOYS AND GIRLS**

Mary Up-to-Date.

Mary had a little lamb, it
Followed her to college,
Whither she went every day in
Quest of thought and knowledge.

Now, all the students and co-eds, They couldn't hide a smile; They thought about the faculty, Who'd hear it after 'while.



It Followed Her to College

Now Mary was a clever girl, And did not want it said, That on her educational walk, A little lamb she led.

Against this impropriety.
Her modest heart rebelled;
Besides, she'd heard that other girls
For less had been expelled.

So Mary, with a fertile brain,
Her thibet threw away.
And cross her shoulder put the lambA fashionable way.

The tutors, deans and others there,
Who chanced to speak to her.
Remarked upon the smartness of
Her new Parisian fur.
—Agnes Repplier, 2d.

No Apology Necessary.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—It is needless for The Times-Dispatch to make any excuss to the people of Virginia for the expense to which the State has been put by the use of the militia in the suppress on of lawlessness in Richmond and Henrico. We county people fully realize that each and all of user as much interested in the preservation of order as the Passenger and Power Company or any citizen of Richmond. Not since the bitter 5th of April, 1835, has anything occurred which must so shock the recent lawlessness in Richmond and Honrico. The intimation made in the speech of Mr. E. C. Folkes that the voters would hold somebody responsible for the expense of the milital servy unfortunate and much to be deprecated. Have talked with many voters in my fortunate and my without exception, endorse the action of the Governor. The writer was not a supporter of Mr. Monarque and does not expect to be, but he and all good citizens must endorse the scion and will hold up, his hands, even school and will hold up, his hands, even of Richmond and Henrico have been careless or unfortunate in the selection of some of their officers and might do well to overhaul their executive. A year or seago there was a strike at one of the mines in this county. Whether there was any danger of disorder and destruction of property or not our efficient sheriff was promptly at hand with an efficieng and sufficient armed posse. And, there was no disorder.

Ve County, July 28, 1903.

Louisa county, July 28, 1903. KEAN,

Woodward & Son.

HARDWOODS, MAHOGANY, WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE. Rough and Dressed.

Yards Covering Seven Acres.

Main Office-Ninth & Arch Sts.,

THE PROSPEROUS